

Def. Doc. # 1935

*Manchurian Tool Co.  
(See Doc. 2240)*

Translated by  
Defense Language Branch

INTERNATIONAL MILITARY TRIBUNAL FOR THE FAR EAST

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, et al

-vs-

ARAKI, Sadao, et al

Sworn Deposition (Translation)

Deponent : SEMBA, Tsutamu

Having first duly sworn an oath as on attached sheet and in accordance with the procedure followed in my country I hereby depose as follows.

I, SEMBA, Tsutamu, was born in Tokyo on February 2, 1909, graduated from the college of engineering of the Tokyo Imperial University in March, 1933 and immediately entered the service of the Military Arsenal at Osaka. I was in the service of the Engineering Administration Section of the Maintenance Bureau of the War Ministry from March, 1939 to October, 1942, and of the General Bureau of Aerial Ordnance of the Munitions Ministry from March, 1944 to the end of the war. Meanwhile I was commissioned as technical major-colonel in April, 1942.

The case of the employment of POW's, relating to Exhibit 1970 4, "Inquiry about the utilization of the Manchurian Machine Tool Company for the purpose of urgent aerial maintenance," occurred at the time when I was in the service of the Maintenance Bureau, and it was directly

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in my charge.

While in the service of the Munitions Ministry, too, I undertook to give an indirect guidance and assistance to the above-mentioned Manchurian Machine Tool Company, so far as its materials etc. were concerned.

The note concerning the employment of POWs in the Manchurian Machine Tool Company was issued under the name of the Vice-Minister, as entrusted according to the "Note Concerning the Disposal of POWs at the Present," (EX. 19654) decided by the War Minister on May 2, 1942.

At that time, owing to the extreme shortage of our domestic manpower, especially of technicians and skilled workers, all our people were obliged to work according to their talent and speciality, without distinction of age and sex. So the Minister's policy was to engage the prisoners in the sort and extent of labor permissible by international laws and regulations.

As regards the conditions of the demand and supply of machine tools at that time, our domestic productivity was 40,000 pieces (about ¥400 million) per year, while the total amount ordered was more than 250,000 pieces (about ¥2.5 billion). In addition, owing to the stringency of building materials, it was so difficult to build a new factory that there remained no alternative but to make the most of existing facilities. In consequence, we learned to utilize wholly and speedily the Manchurian Machine Tool Company which had a lot of



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excellent facilities idle. While man-power, especially brain and skilled labor, was then more scarce in Manchuria than in Japan Proper, We could not expect so much of the Manchurian workers, not skilled, irregular in attendance and frequently moving; it was also difficult for the Japanese workers at home to move to Manchuria. Eventually, we planned to choose and employ those prisoners with mechanical skill and experience.

The employment of POW's in the production of machine tools was the same as that in the basic industries belonging to the other groups of productive expansion, such as machinery, iron and steel, coal, light and non-iron metals, and cement industries, and it was quite different from that in such labor relating directly to the operational movement as the production and transport of arms and ammunition and the transport of materials to the fighting units. This is the reason why we decided to employ them, and it was in conformity to the Minister's intention up to that time.

We could never employ the prisoners in the production of arms and ammunition as well as other labor relating directly to the operational movement, for it not only might raise a question on international laws, but also constitute a grave issue in the protection of the military secrets. The Army had absolutely no intention of engaging the Manchurian Machine Tool Company in the direct production of arms, and it remained in the position of requisitioning and assisting the company as a requisitioner of machine tools. So the company was kept strictly

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distinct from the munitions industry under the direct guidance of the Army. This company was under the jurisdiction of the Engineering Agency of the Manchurian Economic Department.. The prisoners participated in the production of desk-lathes and automatic lathes in the type of German Index.

The wording of "urgent aerial maintenance" in the "Note of Utilizing the Manchurian Machine Tool Company for the Purpose of Urgent Aerial Maintenance", which was drafted by me was used with the intention of engaging the company in the speedy production of machine tools, thereby contributing indirectly to the inquired increase in production of aircrafts.

We did not project and carry out the direct production of arms and ammunition.

On this 18th day of July, 1947  
at Tokyo.

DEPONENT /S/ SEMA, Tatsu (seal)

I, SHIOBARA, Tokisaburo, hereby certify that the above statement was sworn by the Deponent, who affixed his signature and seal thereto in the presence of this Witness.

On the same date, at Tokyo.

Witness : /S/ SHIOBARA, Tokisaburo (seal)  
ABE, Akira (seal)



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ALTH

In accordance with my conscience I swear to tell the whole truth  
withholding nothing and adding nothing.

/S/ SEMBA, Teutomu (seal)

極東國際軍事裁判所

亞米利加合衆國 其他

對

荒木貞夫 其他

宣誓供述書

供述者 仙波

勉

1

自分機我國ニ行ハルル方式ニ從ヒ先ヅ別紙ノ通り宣誓ヲ爲シタル上  
次ノ如ク供述致シマス



一、私仙波勉ハ明治四三年二月二日東京都ニ生レ一九三三年三月東京帝國大學工學部ヲ卒業直ニ陸軍造兵廠大坂工廠ニ就職シ一九三九年三月ヨリ一九四二年十月マデ陸軍省整備局工政課ニ勤務シマシタ。一九四四年三月ヨリ終戦マデ軍需省航空兵器總局ニ勤務シマシタ。其ノ間一九四二年四月陸軍技術少佐ニ任ビラレマシタ。

法廷證一九七〇號Aニヨル「滿洲工作機械株式會社ヲ航空緊急整備ノタメ利用致シ件照會」ニ關連スル俘虜使用ノ件ハ私が整備局在職當時發生シタモノデ私ハ本件ニ關スル直接ノ擔當者デアリマシタ。

又軍需省在職當時モ右ノ滿洲工作機械株式會社ニ對シ資材ソノ他ニ就キ間接ニ指導、援助ヲ行ヒ來ツタモノデアリマス。

「滿洲工作機械株式會社ニ俘虜ヲ使用スル件ハ一九四二年五月二日陸軍大臣ノ決裁セル」現在ノ俘虜處理ニ關スル件」ハ法廷證一九六五號Aニ基キ委任事項トシテ次官名義ニテ出サレタモノデアリマス

一當時ハ國內ノ勞務特ニ技術者熟練工極メテ不足シ老幼男女ヲ用ハス夫々ノ能力特技ニ應シ全國民ガ勞務ノ部署ニツカネバナラヌ情勢ニア

アリマシタ。從ツテ俘虜の國際法規ニ基キ許容サレル種類、程度ノ勞務ニ服セシム大旨ノ方針アリマシタ。

一、當時工作機械ノ需要甚況ハ國內生産力年産四万臺（約四億圓）ニ對シ業者受註總額ハ二十五万臺（約二十五億圓）ヲ超エ然モ建設用資材極メテ窮屈デ新規工場増設ハ困難デアツタノデ既存設備ノ全面的利用ヲ企圖スル外ハアリマセンデシタ。

之ガ爲多數ノ優秀設備ヲ有シナガラ然モ殆ド遊休狀態ニアツタ滿洲工作機械株式會社ヲ急速ニ全面的ニ活用スルコトナリマシタ。然ルニ滿洲デハ當時内地以上ニ勞務逼迫シ、特ニ頭腦勞働、熟練勞働ニ就テハコノ傾向ガ顯著デアリマシタ。尙滿人勞務者ハ一般ニ技術水準低ク且出勤率不良ナル上ニ移動極メテ頻繁デ多ク期待シ得ス又内地人勞務者ノ滿洲移住モ幾多ノ難點ガアツタノデ結局俘虜中機械關係ノ技術經驗ヲ有スルモノヲ選拔使用スル計畫ヲシマシタ。

一、俘虜ヲ工作機械製作ニ使用スルコトハ産業機械、鐵鋼、石炭、輕金屬



非鐵金屬、セメント工業ノ如キ他ノ生産力擴充、部内ニ屬スル基礎産業ニ使用スルト同様にアツテ俘虜ヲ兵器彈藥ノ製造及運搬並戰闘部隊ニ宛テラレタ材料ノ運搬ノ如キ直接作戰行動ニ關係アル役ニ使用スルコトトハ全ク趣キ異ニスル故ニ使用スルコトニシタモノテアリマシテ從來ノ大臣ノ意圖ニ基クモノデアリマシタ。

俘虜ヲ兵器ノ製造其他直接作戰行動ニ關係アル等務ニ使用スルコトハ國際法上ノ問題ヲ惹起スルハ勿論軍機保護上由々シキ問題デ到底カ、ルコトハ爲シ得ナカツタノデアリマス。

滿洲工作機械株式會社ニ對シテハ軍トシテ直接兵器ノ生産ヲ企圖シタコトハ絕對ニナク單ニ工作機械ノ需要者トシテ要望支援スル立場ニアリマシタ從ツテ軍ノ直接指導スル兵器工業トハ劃然區別セラレテイマシタ。コノ會社ハ滿洲國經濟部工務司ノ所管ニ屬シテイマシタ。俘虜ハ卓上旋盤、(ベシチレース)、ジャーマン、インデックス型自動旋盤ノ製作ニ關與シマシタ。

一、私ノ起案シタ法廷證一九三〇號A「滿洲工作機械株式會社ヲ航空緊急整

「ノ語句ハ同社ヲシテ工作機械ノ急速生産ヲ行ハシメ之ニ依リ間接ニ  
航空機ノ増産ニ寄與セシメントシタモノデアリマス  
兵器ノ直接生産ヲ計劃シ之ヲ實行シタモノデアリマセン、



昭和二十二 (一九四七年) 七月十八日 於

東京都中央區榎町三ノ一  
中央商區

供 述 者  
仙 波 勉

右ハ當立會人ノ面前ニテ宣誓シ且ツ署名捺印シタルコトヲ證明セマス  
同日 於 同 所

立 會 人  
鹽 原 時 三 郎  
安 部 明

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良心ニ從ヒ眞實ヲ述ベ何事ヲモ默秘セス又何事ヲモ附加セザルコトヲ  
誓フ

署名捺印

仙波

勉

宣  
書



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四	四	四	三	頁
最後	最後	一	三	行
誤				
「滿洲工作機械株式會社」 航空緊急整備ノ語句	「一九六〇號」 生産力擴充部門ニ改ム	工作機械ノ需要 生産力擴充部門ニ改ム		
正				
「滿洲工作機械株式會社」 航空緊急整備ノ爲利用致 度件通牒」中ニアル ・航空緊急整備 ・改ム	「一九七〇號」ニ改ム 生産力擴充部門ニ改ム	「需要」ヲ「供給」ニ改ム 生産力擴充部門ニ改ム		

辯護側文書第一九三五號  
仙波勉宣誓供述書